श्री सभापति : क्वश्चन नम्बर 45 । .... **(व्यवधान)** .... आप सब बुजुर्ग लोग हैं आपको मालूम है और आप ही कहते हैं कि ज्यादा सवाल आने चाहिए। अब 'हीट एण्ड डस्ट' में बुजुर्ग लोग भी इतने लिप्त हो जाएंगे तो कैसे गाड़ी चलेगी । ....**(व्यवधान)**

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : आप इस पर आधे घंटे की बहस कीजिए ।

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Older people have young hearts. You must know that, Sir.

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : सभापति जी हमने अनेक पत्र लिखे हैं, सूचना मंत्री जी गवाह हैं, पब्लिक से इस बारे में शिकायत आई है लेकिन उन पर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ ।

श्री सभापति : आप उनसे अलग से बात कर लीजिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : जो फिल्म गांधी जी की है वह नहीं दिखायी जाती तो दूसरी फिल्में क्यों मंजूर कर ली जाती है ? अनेक बार हमने इस बारे में कहा है, लिखकर शिकायत की है । खराब फिल्में क्यों दिखाई जाती है, क्यों मंजूर की जाती हैं ?

श्री सभापति : आपको इस तरह डिस्टर्ब नही करना चाहिए । अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : आधे घंटे की बहस दे दीजिए इस पर ... **(व्यवधान)**

श्री सभापति: आप मांग लीजिए,हम देखेंगे ।

Question No. 45.

SHRI M. A. BABY: Sir, there should be a late night discussion on this.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: We want a half-an-hour discussion on this.

*44. *[Transjerred to the 2nd August,* 1988]

Computerisation of Employment Ex-changes

*45. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to computerise all the Employment Exchanges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by when the task will be completed; and

(d) to what extent the manipula tions presently done by the Employ ment Exchanges are likely to be routed out?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) to (d) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Government feels that computerisation is necessary in order to effectively tackle the problems arising out of the rapid increase in the work load of the exchanges and inadequate staff and other resources like space leading to deterioration in the quality of service rendered to the job-seekers and employers. In January, 1984, the Government of India emphasized upon the State Governments to computerise the empolyment exchange operations to improve the quality of service. As a result, some of the State Governments initiated steps to computerise a few of the employment exehanges on a selective basis.

In order to 6peed up the process of computerisation the Central Government introduced with effect from 1986-87, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing financial assistance to the State Governments for computerisation of Employment Ex-changes. Under this scheme, Central Assistance is provided to the States on a 50:50 matching basis subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh, for computerisation of employment exchanges having one lakh or more registrants on their Live Register (either individually or a group of employment ex-changes combined together) for acquiring computer hardware and software. During 1986-87, such assis tance was provided in computerisa tion of 14 employment exchanges During 1987-88 another 14 employ ment exchanges were covered unde this scheme. It is not possible to any time limit to computerise all the 6**36** employment exchanges in the

country, given the resource constraints of the Central Government and the State Governments.

The computerisation of employment exchanges is excepted to lead to better management of records at the employment exchanges and more objective and speedy services to the job-seekers and employers.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: More than 30 million job-seekers have registered their names in 836 employment exchanges waiting for a number of years for various reasons. The pitiable condition of employment exchanges in the country is well known with reference to either registration or faster processing of cases, or human bias. Keeping all these things in view, I would agree with the feeling of the Government that computerisation is necessary, especially in order to effectively tackle this par-cular problem. The reply says that the thinking on the programming began in 1984. After a lapse of four years, the reply says that some of the State Governments have initiated steps to computerise a few of the employment exchanges. There are 836-exchanges and more than 30 million youngesters are involved. A few of the States have taken it up. What is the reason for the other States not taking up this programme? The Government has said that only 14 ex-changes are being computerised per year in the country. At this rate, would, it not take at least half a century for this country to entirely computerise the system in the country? I would like to know from the Minister what steps the Central Government proposes to take to augment this programme and convince the States.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY; In 1984, the Central Government advioed the State Governments to initiate computerisation of employment exchanges. Some of the States, like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka; and Union Territories of Pondicherry have initiated steps for computerisation, but the progress was not very satisfactory. Many bigger States where bigger exchanges are there did not initiate computerisation. Therefore the Central Government sponsored a centrally sponsored scheme and intimated to the State Governments that the Centre would fund the computerisation of employment exchanges on 50 : 50 bas:6 to the extent of one lakn of rupees. The centrally sponsored scheme began since 1986-87.

MR. CHAIRMAN; Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Food subsidy

*46. SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH:

SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of rise in the food subsidy during the last three years (till date) year-wise; and the reasons for its rise;

(b) whether Government propose to ask the Bureau of Industrial cost and prices to review the cost structure of the Food Corporation of India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof stating (the steps contemplated by Govern ment in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The relevant details are indicated below:—

Year	Amount of subsidy (in Rs. Crores)		Percentage increase over the previous year
1986-87	. 2000 .	(actuals)	21
1987-88	2000 .	(actuals)	
1988-89	2300	(BE)	15

The amount of food subsidy depends upon the level of procurement, offtake, food stocks and other factors